

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lamb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1839.

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FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,
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TERMS.

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BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SES-
SION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 23.]

AN ACT to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the marshals of the
several districts of the United States, and of the
District of Columbia, and of the Territories of
Wisconsin, Iowa, and of Florida, respectively, shall
be, and are hereby, required, under the direction of
the Secretary of the Department of State, and
according to such instructions as he shall give,
pursuant to this act, to cause the number of the in-
habitants within their respective districts and ter-
ritories (omitting, in such enumeration, Indians not
taxed) to be taken according to the directions of
the act. The said enumeration shall distinguish
the sexes of all free white persons, and ages of
the free white males and females, respectively, un-
der five years of age; those of five and under ten
years of age; those of ten and under fifteen; those
of fifteen and under twenty; those of twenty and
under thirty; those of thirty and under forty; those
of forty and under fifty; those of fifty and under
sixty; those of sixty and under seventy; those of
seventy and under eighty; those of eighty and
under ninety; those of ninety and under one hun-
dred; those of one hundred and upwards; and shall
further distinguish the number of those free white
persons included in such enumeration who are deaf
and dumb, under the age of fourteen years; and those
of the age of fourteen years and under twenty-five;
and of the age of twenty-five years and upwards;
and shall further distinguish the number of those free white persons included in such enumeration who are blind; and also in like
manner those who are insane, or idiots, distinguishing
further such of the insane, and idiots as are a
public charge. The said enumeration shall dis-
tinguish the sexes of all free colored persons, and
of all other colored persons bound to service for
life or for a term of years, and the ages of such
free and other colored persons, respectively, of
each sex, under ten years of age; those of ten
and under twenty-four; those of twenty-four and
under thirty-six; those of thirty-six and under fifty-
five; those of fifty-five and under one hundred,
and those of one hundred and upwards; and shall
further distinguish the number of those free colored
and other colored persons included in the forego-
ing who are deaf and dumb without regard to age,
and those who are blind; and also in like manner
of those who are insane or idiots, distinguishing
further such of the insane and idiots as are a
public charge. For effecting which the marshals afore-
said shall have power, and are hereby required to
appoint one or more assistants in each city and coun-
ty in their respective districts and territories, resi-
dents of such city or county for which they shall
be appointed, and shall assign to each of the said
assistants a certain division of territory, which di-
vision shall not consist, in any case, of more than
one county, but may include one or more towns,
townships, wards, hundreds, precincts, or parishes,
and shall be plainly and distinctly bounded. The
said enumeration shall be made by an actual inqui-
ry by such marshals or assistants, at every dwell-
ing house, or by personal inquiry of the head of every
family. The marshall and their assistants
shall, respectively, before entering on the perfor-
mance of their duty under this act, take and sub-
scribe an oath or affirmation before some other
judge or justice of the peace resident within their
respective districts or territories, for the faithful
performance of their duties. The oath or affirm-
ation of the marshall shall be as follows. "I, A. B.,
marshal of the district (or territory) of —, do
solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will truly and
faithfully cause to be made full and perfect enum-
eration and description of all persons resident
within my district, (or territory), and return the
same to the Secretary of State, agreeably to the
directions of an act of Congress entitled 'An act to
provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration
of the inhabitants of the United States,' according
to the best of my ability." The oath or affirm-
ation of an assistant shall be as follows: "I, A. B.,
appointed an assistant to the marshall of the dis-
trict (or territory) of —, do solemnly swear
(or affirm) that I will make a just, faithful, and
perfect enumeration and description of all persons
resident within the division assigned to me for
that purpose by the marshall of the district (or ter-
ritory) of —, and make due return thereof to
the said marshall, agreeably to the directions of an

act of Congress entitled 'An act to provide for tak-
ing the sixth census or enumeration of the inhab-
itants of the United States,' according to the best
of my ability, and that I will take the said enumera-
tion and description by actual inquiry at every
dwelling house within said division, or personal
inquiry of the head of every family, and not other-
wise." The enumeration shall commence on
the first day in June, in the year one thousand
eight hundred and forty, and shall be completed and
closed within ten calendar months thereafter.
The several assistants shall, within nine months,
and on or before the first day of October, one
thousand eight hundred and forty, deliver to the
marshals by whom they shall be appointed, respect-
ively, two copies of the accurate returns of all
persons, except Indians not taxed, to be enumera-
ted as aforesaid, within their respective divisions,
which returns shall be made in a schedule, and
which shall distinguish, in each county, city, town,
township, ward, precinct, hundred, district, or parish,
according to the civil divisions of the States or
Territories respectively, the several families, by
the name of the head thereof.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That every
assistant failing or neglecting to make a proper re-
turn, or making a false return of the enumeration
to the marshal, within the time limited by this act,
shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars, recoverable
in the manner pointed out in the next section
hereof.

Sec 3. And be it further enacted, That the mar-
shal shall file one copy of each of the several re-
turns aforesaid, and also an attested copy of the
aggregate amount hereinbefore directed, to be trans-
mitted by them, respectively, to the Secretary of State,
with the clerks of their respective districts,
or superior courts as the case may be, who are
hereby directed to receive and carefully to preserve
the same; and the marshals, respectively, shall, on
or before the first day of December, in the year
one thousand eight hundred and forty, transmit to
the Secretary of State one copy of the several re-
turns received from each assistant, and also the ag-
gregate amount of each description of persons with
their respective districts or territories, and every
marshal failing to file the returns of his assistants,
or the return of any of them, with the clerks of the
respective courts, as aforesaid, or failing to return
one copy of the several returns received from each
assistant, and, also, the aggregate amount of each
description of persons in their respective districts or
territories, as required by this act, and as the same
shall appear from said returns, to the Secretary of State,
within the time limited by this act, shall for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one thousand
dollars; which forfeiture shall be recoverable in the
courts of the districts or territories where the said
offences shall be committed, or within the circuit
courts held within the same, by action of debt, in-
formation, or indictment; the one-half thereof to the
use of the United States, and the other half to the
informer; but where the prosecution shall be
first instituted on behalf of the United States, the
whole shall accrue to their use; and for the more
effectual discovery of such offences, the judges of
the several district courts in the several districts,
and of the supreme courts in the territories of the
United States, as aforesaid, at their next session to
be held after the expiration of the time allowed for
making the returns of the enumeration hereby di-
rected to the Secretary of State, shall give this act
in charge to the grand juries in their respective
courts, and shall cause the returns of the several
assistants, and the said attested copy of the ag-
gregate amount, to be laid before them for their in-
spection. And the respective clerks of the said
courts shall, within thirty days after the said orig-
inal returns shall have been laid before the grand
juries aforesaid, transmit and deliver all such orig-
inal returns, so filed, to the Department of State.

Sec 4. And be it further enacted, That every as-
sistants shall receive at the rate of two dollars for
every hundred persons by him returned, where
such persons reside in the country; and where such
persons reside in a city or town containing more
than three thousand persons, such assistant shall
receive at the same rate for three thousand, and at
the rate of two dollars for every three hundred
persons over three thousand, residing in such
city or town; but where, from the dispersed situ-
ation of the inhabitants in some divisions, two dol-
lars will not be sufficient for one hundred persons,
the marshals, with the approbation of the judges
of the respective districts or territories, may make
such further allowance to the assistants in such
divisions as shall be deemed an adequate compen-
sation: Provided, The same does not exceed two
dollars and fifty cents for every fifty persons by
them returned: Provided, further, That before
any assistant, as aforesaid, shall, in any case, be
entitled to receive said compensation, he shall take
and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, be-
fore some judge or justices of the peace, authorized
to administer the same, to wit: "I, A. B., do solemnly
swear (or affirm) that the number of persons
set forth in the return made by me, agreeably to the
provision of the act entitled 'An act to provide
for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the
inhabitants of the United States,' have been ascertained
by an actual inquiry at every dwelling-
house, or a personal inquiry of the head of every
family, in exact conformity with the provisions of
said act; and that I have, in every respect, fulfilled
the duties required of me by said act, to the best of
my abilities; and that the return aforesaid is cor-
rect and true, according to the best of my knowl-
edge and belief."

The compensation of the several marshals shall
be as follows:
The marshall of the district of Maine, four hun-
dred dollars;
The marshall of the district of New Hampshire,
four hundred dollars;
The marshall of the district of Massachusetts,
four hundred and fifty dollars;
The marshall of the district of Rhode Island,
two hundred and fifty dollars;
The marshall of the district of Vermont, four
hundred dollars;

The marshall of the district of —, and make due return thereof to
the said marshall, agreeably to the directions of an

act of Congress entitled 'An act to provide for tak-
ing the sixth census or enumeration of the inhab-
itants of the United States,' according to the best
of my ability, and that I will take the said enumera-
tion and description by actual inquiry at every
dwelling house within said division, or personal
inquiry of the head of every family, and not other-
wise." The enumeration shall commence on
the first day in June, in the year one thousand
eight hundred and forty, and shall be completed and
closed within ten calendar months thereafter.
The several assistants shall, within nine months,
and on or before the first day of October, one
thousand eight hundred and forty, deliver to the
marshals by whom they shall be appointed, respect-
ively, two copies of the accurate returns of all
persons, except Indians not taxed, to be enumera-
ted as aforesaid, within their respective divisions,
which returns shall be made in a schedule, and
which shall distinguish, in each county, city, town,
township, ward, precinct, hundred, district, or parish,
according to the civil divisions of the States or
Territories respectively, the several families, by
the name of the head thereof.

The marshal of the southern district of New
York, four hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the northern district of New
York, four hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of New Jersey, three
hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the eastern district of Pennsyl-
vania, four hundred dollars;

The marshal of the western district of Pennsyl-
vania, four hundred dollars;

The marshal of the district of Delaware, two
hundred and twenty-five dollars;

The marshal of the district of Maryland, four
hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the eastern district of Virginia,
four hundred dollars;

The marshal of the western district of Virginia,
four hundred dollars;

The marshal of the district of Kentucky, four
hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of North Carolina,
four hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of South Carolina,
four hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of Georgia, four hun-
dred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of East Tennessee,
two hundred dollars;

The marshal of the district of West Tennessee,
two hundred dollars;

The marshal of the middle district of Tennessee,
two hundred dollars;

The marshal of the district of Ohio, five hun-
dred dollars;

The marshal of the district of Indiana, four hun-
dred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of Illinois, three
hundred dollars;

The marshal of the northern district of Missis-
sippi, two hundred dollars;

The marshal of the southern district of Missis-
sippi, two hundred dollars;

The marshal of the districts of Louisiana, two
hundred dollars each;

The marshal of the northern district of Alabama,
two hundred dollars;

The marshal of the southern district of Alabama,
two hundred dollars;

The marshal of the District of Columbia, one
hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of Michigan, two
hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of Arkansas, two
hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshals of the Territory of Florida, res-
pectively, fifty dollars;

The marshals of the Territory of Wisconsin,
two hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshals of the Territory of Iowa, two
hundred and fifty dollars;

Sec 5. And be it further enacted, That every
person whose usual place of abode shall be in any
family on the said first day of June, one thousand
eight hundred and forty, shall be returned as of
such family and the name of every person who
shall be an inhabitant of any district or Territory,
without a settled place of residence, shall be in-
serted in the column of the schedule which is allot-
ted for the heads of families in the division where
he or she shall be on the said first day of January,
and every person occasionally absent at the time of
enumeration, as belonging to the place in which
he or she annually resides in the United States.

Sec 6. And be it further enacted, That each and
every free person more than sixteen years of age,
whether heads of families or not, belonging to any
family within any division, district or Territory,
made or established within the United States, shall
be, and hereby is, obliged to render to the assistant
of the division, if required, a true account, to the
best of his or her knowledge, of every person be-
longing to such family, respectively, according to
the several descriptions aforesaid, on pain of for-
feiting twenty dollars, to be sued for and recovered
in any action of debt, by such assistant; the one-
half to his own use, and the other half to the use
of the United States.

Sec 7. And be it further enacted, That each and
every assistant, previous to making his return to
the marshal, shall cause a correct copy, signed by
himself, of the schedule containing the number of
inhabitants within his division, to be set up at two
of the most public places within the same, there to
remain for the inspection of all concerned; for
each of which copies the said assistant shall be en-
titled to receive five dollars: Provided, Proof of the
schedule having been set up shall be transmitted to
the marshal, with the return of the number of per-
sons; and in case any assistant shall fail to make such
proof to the marshal, with the return of the number
of persons, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit the
compensation allowed him by this act.

Sec 8. And be it further enacted, That the Sec-
retary of State shall be, and hereby is, authorized
and required to transmit to the marshals of the sev-
eral districts and Territories, regulations and in-
structions, pursuant to this act, for carrying the
same into effect; and, also, the forms contained
therein of the schedule to be returned, and such
other forms as may be necessary in carrying this
act into execution, and proper interrogatories to be
administered by the several persons to be employ-
ed in taking the enumeration.

Sec 9. And be it further enacted, That, in those
States composing two districts, where a part of a
county may be in each district, such county shall
be considered as belonging to that district in which
the court house of said county may be situate.

Sec 10. And be it further enacted, That, in all
cases where the superficial content of any county
or parish shall exceed twenty miles square, and the
number of inhabitants in said parish or county
shall not exceed three thousand, the marshal or as-
sistants shall be allowed, with the approbation of
the judges of the respective districts or territories,
such further compensation as shall be deemed rea-
sonable: Provided, The same does not exceed four
hundred dollars for every fifty persons by them returned.

and when any such county or parish shall exceed
forty miles square, and the number of inhabitants
in the same shall not exceed three thousand, a like
allowance shall be made, not to exceed six dollars
for every fifty persons so returned.

Sec 11. And be it further enacted, That when
the aforesaid enumeration shall be completed and
returned to the office of the Secretary of State by
the marshals of the States and Territories, he shall
direct the printers to Congress to print, for the use
of Congress, ten thousand copies of the aggregate
returns received from the marshals: And provided,
That if any marshal, in any district within the Un-
ited States or Territories, shall directly or indirectly
ask, demand, or receive, or contract to receive,
of any assistants to be appointed by him under this
act, any fee, reward, or compensation, for the ap-
pointment of such assistant to discharge the duties
required of such assistant under this act, or shall
retain from such assistant any portion of the com-
pensation allowed to the assistant by this act, the
said marshal shall be deemed guilty of a misde-
meanor in office, and shall forfeit and pay the
amount of five hundred dollars for each offence, to
be recovered by suit or indictment in any circuit or
district court of the United States or the Territories
thereof, one-half to the use of the Government,
and the other half to the informer; and all contracts
which may be made in violation of this law shall
be void, and all sums of money or property paid
to be recovered back by the party paying the
same, in any court having jurisdiction of the same.

Sec 12. And be it further enacted, That there
shall be allowed and paid to the marshals of the
several States, Territories, and the District of Col-
umbia, the amount of postage by them respective-
ly paid on letters relating to their duties under this
act.

Sec 13. And be it further enacted, That the
aforesaid marshals and their assistants shall also
take a census of all persons receiving pensions
from the United States for revolutionary or military
services, stating their names and ages; and also
shall collect and return in statistical tables under
proper heads according to such forms as shall be
furnished, all such information in relation to mines,
agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and schools,
as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry,
education and resources of the country, as shall be
directed by the President of the United States.
And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State,
under the direction of the President, to prepare
such forms, regulations, and instructions, as shall be
necessary and proper to comply with the provi-
sions of this act.

Sec 14. And be it further enacted, That the sum
of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated,
out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise
appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act
into effect.

direction of the shock seems to have been transverse. A rush was made for the streets, where almost every person was seized with stupor, struck by the falling embers, blinded by the dust or choked by unwholesome effluvia; and it is not the delusion of fancy to say that we ourselves were sensible of a still offensive smell among the ruins. Various phenomena were remarked as preceding, and following the earthquake—sparks of fire thrown up through the crevices in the earth, the growl of thunder under foot and the like.

Twenty million francs or more will be required to build Port Royal, if rebuilt it ever can be; as at present it can only be termed a pile of rent and pendant masonry, propped up by beams of wood, dangerous to the passers by. Its population, previous to the fatal 11th of January, was computed at 12,000 souls. The bulk of the survivors have fled into the adjoining country, which has also endured its trials. Those who remain are either the functionaries in public employment, or poor people, who still cling to the wrecks of their little means. There cannot be a doubt that the city or port owed its destruction to the alluvial nature of the soil on which it was erected, since the fort situated on an eminence, escaped with a slight fissure in one of the barracks. Till more permanent provisions can be made for the citizens, they are encamped under tents, upon the Savanne, one of those agreeable public lounges which the French establish in their colonies, as well as in the towns of the mother country, and which must tend so materially to the amusement and health of the people.

On the same spot Divine service is now performed under a canvass covering, but it appeared to be attended by a few male devotees. Every tongue is loud in praise of the Governor, and the heads of departments, for their incessant zeal, courage, and humanity; and they have been nobly seconded by the military and seamen of the fleet, upwards of 1000 of whom landed to dig out the sufferers. But for them, still greater fatality must have ensued, for the native laborers and slaves were either overcome with terror, or refused to give their services; nay, it is even added that a conspiracy existed among the latter to fire the town on the nights of the 10th and 11th; and that one incendiary was taken with combustible materials for the purpose. He is supposed to have been crushed under the walls of the prison.

Every high wind or brisk shower of rain threatens to complete the annihilation of Port Royal. In bearing up on Thursday evening for St. Pierre, under a heavy breeze, which at one time almost betokened a hurricane, we naturally felt for the unfortunate who were again threatened with a repetition of their calamities; but up to our departure on Saturday, no intelligence reached us from this quarter. The inhabitants do speak of even fifteen shocks of earthquake to alarm them since the first, but doubtless apprehension goes far to awaken their fears. St. Pierre has likewise suffered, but not to an extent comparable to the capital.

From all accounts, there is reason to believe that the earthquake was fully as severely felt in our own Island as in any of the neighboring ones; and if I may be permitted to appeal to natural causes a principal one is to be found in the *Souffrière*, which must have acted as a safety-valve for the escape of the imprisoned inflammable matter, the more especially as strong sulphuric odor was discernible throughout the Charib country some days previous to the catastrophe. Rents in the houses, the total demolition of others, and keystones dislodged, attest, nevertheless, the violence of the shock at St. Pierre, which is built of equal solidity with Port Royal.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned expects to take a collecting tour, through Indiana and Illinois, and will start between the 1st and 10th of May ensuing. He will visit all the intermediate towns between Lexington and Indianapolis, and between the latter place and Terra Haute, thence to Vandalia, to Springfield, to Jacksonville, and generally through the State of Illinois.

The Editor of the Citizen, at Paris, of the Eagle, at Maysville, and of the Commonwealth, at Frankfort, if they have collections to him made on the above named routes, can insert this advertisement and address the subscriber, who will cheerfully undertake this or any other business entrusted to him.

W. C. BELL.

Lexington, April 11, 1839. 15-3

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LEXINGTON AND OHIO RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, will be held on the 3d MONDAY in MAY next, at the Office of said Company, for the purpose of electing Five Directors for the ensuing twelve months, agreeably to the provisions of the Charter and amendments thereto.

LEVI TYLER, President

April 9, 1839. 15th of the Lex. & O. R. R. Co.

FOR SALE, FOUR BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEATS NEAR LEXINGTON.

GEN'L COMBS has determined to divide his place, (Barriard,) near this city, on the Winchester Turnpike, into four parts, to accommodate gentlemen desiring to purchase, and the same will be sold, on the premises,

On Saturday, the 18th day of May next, At 3 o'clock, p. m. to the highest bidder, without reserve. One half of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of January next, and the other half on the 1st of January, 1811. Possession to be delivered as soon as the growing crop is taken off.

A map may be seen at my Auction Store, or Mr. Grays, residing at the mansion house, will show the lines of the several subdivisions to persons desiring to purchase.

No. 1 contains 45 Acres, including a Brick Mansion, with 6 rooms, in good repair; new Kitchen and Servants' rooms; Barn, Stables, very large Ice House, and other necessary out buildings and a Fish Pond,

No. 2 contains 37 Acres, and is now partly in cultivation, the balance a rich and productive meadow, and is among the most beautiful building sites near Lexington—commanding a view of Transylvania University and the Northern part of the city, as well as of the valley of Cam Run.

No. 3 contains 27 1/2 Acres, one-fourth of which is a beautiful Sugar-tree Grove, high and commanding in its position, and just such a place as a Poet or a Painter would delight to fix his dwelling.

No. 4 contains 36 1/2 Acres, and is a woodland pasture, with one or two beautiful elevations for building. The whole within the first Turnpike Gate.

G. CHRISTY, Auct'r.

Lexington, April 17, 1838. 16-tds

SINGING SCHOOL.

THE subscribers to G. W. PRATT'S Singing School are informed that the first term will commence this evening (Thursday), at 7 o'clock, in the Session Room of the McChord Church. Persons wishing to subscribe have an opportunity, by calling at either of the Book Stores, or at Mr. Pratt's Room, No. 48, East Main street. The first two Lectures will be free, and all interested are particularly invited to attend.

April 11, 1839. 15

G. W. PRATT.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD H. JOHNSON.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Let it not be forgotten that there will be a meeting of the Democrats of Fayette County, held at Capt. Forbes' in Lexington, at 12 o'clock on Saturday next, on business of importance.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Upon the subject of who is to be the next Vice President, we have perused sundry articles, some of which emanated from sound democratic Journals. We have hitherto remained profoundly silent on this matter, really doubting from the publications, whether the present worthy incumbent would consent to serve another term, if elected. We have, within a few days, however, had an unrescued conversation with Col. Johnson, and we are certain we have not mistaken him.

Col. Johnson, were the subject of interest to none except himself, would retire to private life, and leave the office he now holds, to some individual more desirous of filling it; but he feels himself as belonging to the republican party, and that he has no right to decline a re-election, should that party require his services. At the same time, he is entirely willing to yield all pretensions, whenever another shall be selected, who will probably be more acceptable to the party, and he will do so most cheerfully.

This much we say advisedly. It then becomes the duty of the party to which the veteran Colonel has been uniformly attached, to cast about them, and say who shall fill the seat so deservedly occupied by him.

Col. Benton, of Missouri, and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, have both formally declined the nomination. Col. Polk, of Tennessee, is now in the field, a candidate for the gubernatorial office of that state. The only other two democratic individuals we have heard named, are Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State, and Mr. King, of Alabama.

For either of those gentlemen, we would record our vote with great pleasure, if Col. Johnson was determined to decline a re-election. But the Colonel, as we take it, is too good a democrat to leave the administration when his services are required; and, under this conviction, we this day raise to our mast-head, the Flag of

MARTIN VAN BUREN, for President,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, for Vice President.

We repeat, that for either of the justly eminent gentlemen mentioned, we could cast our vote with perfect satisfaction,—so we could have done, on a former occasion, for Mr. Rives, had he received the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. He did not receive that nomination, and the canker of disappointment immediately seized his vitals, where it has been rankling ever since. Such, we confidently say, will not be the feelings of Col. Johnson. His whole soul is devoted to his county; and however he may be disposed of by the republican party, he will continue steadfast and firm for our best interests.

This example of the downfall of Mr. Rives and other aspirants—former friends—admonishes us of the danger of selecting a candidate by convention. Will it not be unwise and unsafe, to attempt to reconcile the various gentlemen named as candidates and their friends, at a time the country is tranquil, reposing the fullest confidence in the gentleman who now fills that office?

W. C. BELL.

Lexington, April 11, 1839. 15-3

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LEXINGTON AND OHIO RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, will be held on the 3d MONDAY in MAY next, at the Office of said Company, for the purpose of electing Five Directors for the ensuing twelve months, agreeably to the provisions of the Charter and amendments thereto.

LEVI TYLER, President

April 9, 1839. 15th of the Lex. & O. R. R. Co.

FOR SALE, FOUR BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEATS NEAR LEXINGTON.

GEN'L COMBS has determined to divide his place, (Barriard,) near this city, on the Winchester Turnpike, into four parts, to accommodate gentlemen desiring to purchase, and the same will be sold, on the premises,

On Saturday, the 18th day of May next, At 3 o'clock, p. m. to the highest bidder, without reserve. One half of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of January next, and the other half on the 1st of January, 1811. Possession to be delivered as soon as the growing crop is taken off.

A map may be seen at my Auction Store, or Mr. Grays, residing at the mansion house, will show the lines of the several subdivisions to persons desiring to purchase.

No. 1 contains 45 Acres, including a Brick Mansion, with 6 rooms, in good repair; new Kitchen and Servants' rooms; Barn, Stables, very large Ice House, and other necessary out buildings and a Fish Pond,

No. 2 contains 37 Acres, and is now partly in cultivation, the balance a rich and productive meadow, and is among the most beautiful building sites near Lexington—commanding a view of Transylvania University and the Northern part of the city, as well as of the valley of Cam Run.

No. 3 contains 27 1/2 Acres, one-fourth of which is a beautiful Sugar-tree Grove, high and commanding in its position, and just such a place as a Poet or a Painter would delight to fix his dwelling.

No. 4 contains 36 1/2 Acres, and is a woodland pasture, with one or two beautiful elevations for building. The whole within the first Turnpike Gate.

G. CHRISTY, Auct'r.

Lexington, April 17, 1838. 16-tds

G. W. PRATT.

That Louisville will prosper, under every circumstance, cannot be doubted by the thinking part of the community; and why her press should indicate a suspicion to the contrary, by its wanton attack upon a city in no way her rival, is mysterious to us.

Maysville stands in a different attitude, and we would suggest to the editor of the Monitor to call upon the Commission Merchants in that city, and ascertain what would be her pecuniary loss, were the trade of Lexington to be diverted to another channel. She has not the character like Louisville, which compels the stoppage of every boat at her wharves, and should, therefore, at least be decorous to her best customer.

We most sincerely wish the prosperity of both Louisville and Maysville. The first cannot be restrained, the latter may be materially marred by her own imprudence. But that Lexington should abandon her own interest for the purpose of fostering either or both those cities, is too absurd for any man of common sense to believe.

Two of the gentlemen composing the Committee who visited Covington for the purpose of encouraging the completion of the turnpike road from Lexington to that city, have fallen under the ban of the editor of the Monitor; and least he might be unable to concoct epithets sufficiently offensive towards them, he has copied near a column from the Louisville Journal of a similar character. Time was, when the Journal was not gospel to the Monitor, yet we greatly suspect it, or some other equally veracious source has furnished the Monitor with the facts which have elicited the venomous article to which we allude.

The editor of this paper had the honor of presiding at the meeting which appointed the committee, and also at the meeting to which that committee made their report at their return. And if they are obnoxious to the charges in the Monitor, they deceivously those who sent them by a false report.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THE BANKS.

In the monetary world, the indications at present are unfavorable to the continuation of specie payments by the Banks of the United States.

The late New York papers speak of great tightness in the money market, decline of stocks, and heavy demands on their Banks for specie, for Southern use. The Philadelphia and Boston papers make the same complaint. In Cincinnati, the people are daily making heavy complaints of their Banks, for not receiving any paper in payment of debts, but such as can be immediately converted into specie. The people of Indiana are complaining for a similar cause. Illinois is shivering in the wind.—Its paper is refused to be received on deposites in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. In a word, the Banks seem to have no confidence in each other, and the result will inevitably be, another suspension.

Already suspensions have taken place in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Michigan, and it is believed all the Southern Banks will very soon suspend again. Can the Kentucky Banks, if all their neighbors suspend, continue to redeem their promises to pay, in specie? This is an important question, meriting grave consideration.

In the first place, the refusal of the Mother Banks of Kentucky, to redeem the notes of her branches in specie, and the refusal of the branches to redeem the notes of the mother Bank and of each other, is extremely ominous. It shows there is something wanting, for such a state of things never existed until since the resumption. Again: Why is it, when specie is demanded, our Banks exhibit so much sensitiveness in paying it out? It comes reluctantly, and they are apt to use language not exactly compatible with genuine politeness, to the individual demanding his rights. Nine chances to one in favor of his being either grossly insulted, or having his feelings deeply wounded. We ask again, why is this, if the Banks of Kentucky are able to redeem their paper in specie?

The truth is, they are not able, and their object is to deter individuals from making a run on them. Should any one be deterred from demanding what he is justly entitled to? Who in this community, that have witnessed the partiality, and swindling operations of the Kentucky Banks for the last year, can feel any sympathy, or be disposed to aid in sustaining, much less be frightened from getting his own from them?

Look for one moment at the game played upon the manufacturer, drover, and others, last year, by our Banks. All know, who had any thing to do with them, that it was extremely difficult to have a note discounted, when at the same time, if a bill on New Orleans was offered, they would "grind it" with all manner of cheerfulness. And why? Because if they discounted the note, only six per cent. would be made, whereas in the other case, they not only make six per cent., but five per cent. in addition for exchange. Now look at this exchange operation. It is time that it should be understood. The Kentucky Banks had every reason to believe the New Orleans Banks would resume specie payments on the first of January last. Their conduct exhibits their knowledge on this subject.—Well knowing this, they desired to concentrate as much money as possible at that point, in order to procure Eastern Exchange. This was well enough and proper. But with this knowledge, should they have charged five per cent. exchange, when at other times, one per cent. was regarded as too much, or as an ample compensation? We again repeat, we will explain this five per cent. operation, and then the people can pronounce judgment on their conduct.

A bill having four months to run, payable in N. Orleans, is offered to the Bank. She took off two per cent. for interest, and five per cent. for exchange. Here is seven per cent. for four months. She got exchange on Philadelphia at one per cent. discount. Here is eight per cent. She sells this exchange at 1 1/2 per cent. premium. Here is 9 1/2 per cent. for four months, or 28 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Thus these institutions took advantage of the necessities of the community last year, to wrench from them their hard earnings, to fill the pockets of foreign stockholders. Do they deserve any favour at our hands?

But again. What else did our Banks do? It is said upon good authority, that the Northern Bank, last fall, loaned to one individual, living in the city of Lexington, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, at one time, knowing his object to be speculations in Texas funds!* whilst at the same time, men in business here, could not have had a note discounted with as good security, scarcely on any terms! What! sustain an institution that would make calls, and heavy ones, on solvent creditors—refuse good

paper of honest business men, to enable them to lend a *favourite* TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be used out of the United States, in Texas speculations! Are the people to be deterred from forcing such an institution as this into a prompt payment, in specie, of her notes? We very much mistake the character of her people, if Kentucky does not teach the Banks a lesson that they will not soon forget.

But lest the Branch at Lexington, of the Bank of Kentucky, think herself neglected, we will give her a passing notice. What was she about, at the time the Northern Bank was making this magnificent loan of twenty-five thousand dollars for Texas speculations? Why she lends to a gentleman of another State, living in New Orleans, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, to speculate in Texas Lands. She did not go the caper so prettily as the Northern Bank, so far as amount was concerned, but she beat her all hollow in her extended feeling of doing favours to foreigners. The Northern Bank selects one of our own citizens. The Branch, in her enlarged gaze over creation, overlooks Kentuckians, and finds a Louisiana upon whom to shower her liberality. Yes, one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, asked for a note to be discounted for only \$400, as well secured as the one of ten thousand. His note was rejected. You live in Lexington Sir, little Lexington, and the money you get will be spent among Lexingtonians, and not in Texas,—we can't notice this small matter, —take your note Sir,—New Orleans is the place for us, —yes, we will lend a gentleman there, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, to speculate in Texas Lands!

I

ask in seriousness, can this conduct meet the approbation of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county. It cannot!

This communication is already too long—it shall be concluded in your next paper.

FAYETTE.

*We have conversed with a Director of the Northern Bank, in relation to the charges made by "Fayette" against the Banks in Lexington. Among

the many explanations given by him, we were dis-

tinguished to say, that neither the President

or either of the Directors, had any knowledge of

the purpose to which the twenty-five thousand dol-

lars, loaned by that institution to one individual,

was to be applied; consequently our correspond-

ent is in error, in saying the loan was granted, knowing

<p

to 4d upon the prices of last week was readily obtained; but heavier fabrics continue exceedingly dull.

March 21.—The sales to day are from 8000 to 9000 bags at the full prices of yesterday; 100 Suits and 500 American were taken by speculators.

MONEY MARKET.—The British market appears rather heavy, owing to a report that government are going to increase the army by 25,000.

SATURDAY.

Madrid Journals as late as the 13th of March, had been received in London.

Mr. Pizarro, the Minister of Finance, was said to have concealed an arrangement with the Bank, which had agreed to advance him 4,000,000 reals in March, 3,000,000, in April, and 3,000,000 more in May. The Bank had accepted in exchange bonds to the amount of from 13,000,000, to 15,000,000, payable out of the extraordinary war tax. The funds somewhat improved on the 13th, the Five per Cents having been done at 13½ for Money, and the Debt bearing no interest at 5½.

Private correspondence from Madrid of the same date states that Senor Perez de Casero, the President of the Council of Ministers, has again been indisposed. Calderon, formerly the Envoy to the United States, has been appointed Ambassador to Mexico. Argoiz, the Envoy at Brussels, is to succeed Calderon at Washington.

Bayonne letters of the 16th state that Don Carlos was still at Tolosa on the 14th. The new Council State was nearly formed. Some of the exiles have quitted Bayonne—Father Larrau, late confessor to Don Carlos, and Jose Teijeiro, his valet de chambre, for Salzburg; others are departing for Paris and Turin. The bishop of Leon and Arias Teijeiro, the late minister, still remain at Sarce just on the frontiers.

According to the Bayonne correspondence of the 15th inst., Paris Quatuorvienne a division of 3800 men; under the orders of General Otirosa, had assembled at Belascoin on the 11th, with the intention of passing the Ebro to enter Castle.

Barcelona letters of the 12th, published also by the Quatuorvienne, allude to the great discontent of the Catalans at the prospect of the treaty of commerce being concluded between Spain and England, the effect of which would be ruinous consequence to the manufacturers of Catalonia. The corporations of Barcelona had assembled, and after the most violent speeches, it was resolved that the new treaty should be carried into effect in the province.—Valencia and Arragon are equally opposed to the treaty, and in a few days a federation of the three provinces would render its execution impossible. It is also affirmed that the corporations are determined to proclaim the independence of the provinces, and some persons went so far as to propose the acknowledgment of Charles the Fifth, upon conditions that he would never form an alliance with England.

The Bayonne papers state that the Carlist exiles were congregating together on the frontier, and that both Don Carlos and Maroto were becoming very unpopular in the Basque provinces. A letter from Tolosa says, "Notwithstanding the reconciliation between Don Carlos and Maroto, discord reigns in the Carlist camp; 136 officers have deserted to Logrono. Castor, it is said, refuses to submit to Maroto.

THE LADY OF THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF VERMONT.

AN AUTHENTIC ANECDOTE.—Thomas Chittenden, the first governor of Vermont, who was a plain farmer, alike remarkable for strong native powers of mind, and the republican simplicity, with which he conducted every thing in his public duties and in his domestic establishment, was once visited by a party of traveling fashionables from one of our cities. When the hour of dinner arrived, Mrs Chittenden, to the astonishment of her lady guests, went out and blew a tin horn for the workmen, who soon arrived; when to the still greater surprise, and even horror, of these fair cits, the whole company, governor, his lady, guests, workmen and all, were invited to set down together to the substantial meal which had been provided for the occasion. After the dinner was over and the ladies were left to themselves, one of the guests thought she would gently take Mrs. Chittenden to task for this monstrous violation of the rules of city gentility to which she had been, as she thought, so courteously made a victim.

"You do not generally sit down to the same table with your workmen, Mrs. Chittenden!" she commenced.

"Why," replied the governor's lady, whose quick wit appreciated the drift of the other, "why, I am almost ashamed to say, we generally have, but I intend soon, to amend in this particular. I was telling the governor this very morning, that it was an absolute shame the workmen, who did all the hard labour should fare no better than we, who sit so much of the time in the house, earning little or nothing, and I am determined hereafter to set two tables—the first and best for the workmen, and the last and poorest for the governor and myself."—[Green Mountain Emporium.]

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Lexington Female Bible Society.

The Sixteenth Anniversary of this Association, was held in the McChord Church, Sunday evening, April 21st, 1839. Bishop Smith was called to the chair.

The meeting was opened with reading of the Holy Scriptures—a Prayer—after which the following Reports were read and accepted.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

16th Annual Report of the Managers of the Lexington Female Bible Society.

Amid the ceaseless changes, and every shifting scenes of this transitory world, your Managers would return thanks to God that this society has been continued in existence, and enabled to pursue the noiseless tenor of its way, unimpeded by indifference and uninjured by desertion. And while in distributing this aid to others, we humbly acknowledge ourselves only the almoners of a heavenly bounty, we trust that in thus casting our bread upon the waters, the rich harvest which must ever attend the consciousness of benevolent exertions, has been returned sevenfold into our own bosoms. No feelings of gratulation that we have reached the full limit of our ability, mingle with our thanksgivings; but gratitude that our Heavenly Father has condescended to smile upon our feeble efforts, should only incite us to more ardent and unwearied exertions, until the Bible shall become emphatically—THE BOOK OF THE WORLD.

The Managers have during the past year, visited about five hundred families in this city and vicinity, and but one among them was found destitute of a copy of the Scriptures.

Where it was supposed they might be useful, Tracts have been distributed, and thankfully received. Nine new subscribers were also obtained, and the promise of some children to attend the different Sabbath Schools.

Eighty-two dollars have been collected, of which sum Sixty dollars were forwarded to the parent society at New York, and the remainder expended in home distribution, except a small balance in the treasury.

Your Managers would close this brief report, by affectionately entreating the private members of the Society, who contribute annually to its funds, to endeavor to enlist the feelings of their Christian acquaintances personally in its behalf. In this way much more might be accomplished, than is possible to be done by the brief annual visits of the Managers to the different families of the place. We see no reason why every professing Christian in Lexington should not be a member of so admirable and benevolent an institution as the Bible Society. Can it be possible that any heart which beats with the love of a Crucified Saviour, would refuse this little pittance to assist in sending this heavenly light to every lost individual of our race?

ADELINE T. DAVIDSON, Sec'y.
Lexington, April 19, 1839.

TREASURER'S REPORT, of the Lexington Female Bible Society. 1838.

RECEIVED.
June 12. From members and donations, \$78 34
" From the same, 20 00
March 25. From Mrs. Andrew Price, 2 50
\$82 84

1839. EXPENDED.

August 14. Cash for Bibles to 1st Presbyterian S. School, \$12 00
" Cash for Bibles for the Sc'ty, 6 00
August 15. Cash sent Parent Society, 60 00
Premium on same, 1 25
Uncurrent money, 50
To Miss Short for Testament, 55
\$80 30
Balance on hand, 2 56
\$82 86

S. M. BISHOP, Treas'r.

The reading of these Reports was followed by some appropriate remarks by the Rev. Mr. Davidson, Bishop Smith, and Rev. B. F. Hall.

At an adjourned meeting, on Tuesday evening, April 23, the following Ladies were elected Officers for the ensuing year.

Mrs. E. T. SKILLMAN, President.
Mrs. DR. MITCHELL, Vice Presidents.
Mrs. ISAAC W. SCOTT, Treasurer.
Mrs. A. T. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Montmollin,
" Rainey, Susan M'Kinney,
" T. Boswell, Joel Higgins,
" O'rear, Ingles,
" Bruen, E. M'Kinney,
" A. T. Skillman, Pinckard,
" McGuire, E. Mitchell,
" Crutchfield, Patrick,
" Col. Thompson, Rankin,
" Shelby, Swift,
Miss E. Skillman, Miss Robb,
" McNitt, Jane James,
" R. James, Andras,
" Putnam, Mrs. Bayles.

Attention THE CITIZEN VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

A RE hereby notified and required to Parade at the Court-house, on Saturday evening next, at 13 o'clock.

Prompt attendance will be required of all the members, as there will be an election held for three Sergeants. Blue Uniform will be worn.

By order of SAM'L. C. TROTTER, Capt. E. W. THEOBALD, O. S. April 25, 1839.—17-1t

NEW FIRM.

MCLEAR & BEARD,

H AVE entered into partnership in the Grocery business, at the old stand of F. MCLEAR, corner of Main street and Broadway, and they would respectfully inform the old friends and customers of the house, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and first rate assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

Comprising every article usually kept in a house of the kind. Their SUGARS, COFFEE, TEAS, &c. &c.

are the best that could be procured in New Orleans, which with every other article in their line, will be sold as low, and on as good terms, as any other house in the city, either WHOLESALE or RETAIL. They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their stock, as they feel assured that they can offer great inducements at any other house.

They have just received a large assortment of Queens-ware and Stoneware. Also, 250 barrels of Clumburg's superior Superfine FLOUR, &c.

Advances made on goods sent on commission. They will receive and forward goods at the usual prices.

F. MCLEAR,
JOSEPH BEARD.

Lexington, April 25-17-3m

Elizabeth Meridith's Creditors

A RE hereby notified, that I will sit as Commissioner at my office on the 20th of MAY next, and receive and audit claims against the estate of Elizabeth Meridith, dec'd, from that time until the 15th of June, 1839, at which time a Report will be made to the Court, and all claims not then presented will be barred.

H. I. BODLEY, Com'r.

April 19, 1839. 17-1t

TAXATION.

H ERE the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, will, at their Council Chamber, on the first Thursday in May next, hear appeals from those persons who feel themselves aggrieved by the assessment for the present year.

By order of the Board, JAMES P. MEGOWAR, Clerk.

April 20, 1839. 17-3t

DR. CROSS

H AVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837 22-tf

D R. DAVID WALKER respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. DUDLEY'S Shop.

April 17, 1839. 16-1t

S. C. TROTTER.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838. 38-1t

POCKET BOOK LOST.

O N Monday last, the 21st instant, between Newtown and Clemont Nutter's, dec'd, was lost, a large California Pocket Book, with my name written in it; containing two Notes on John R. Dunlap, one on James Turnbull and one on F. S. Gaines, and various other Notes of different amounts, and a number of Receipts and other papers of no use to any person except myself. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for said notes payable to me.

Any person finding the said Pocket Book, and delivering the same to me, with its contents, shall be liberally rewarded.

W. A. GAINES.
Newton, Scott County, Ky. April 24, 1839.

SALE OF CITY PROPERTY.

B Y virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, rendered in a suit in Chancery, wherein William Bonn's Executors are complainants, and Richard Morrison and Samuel Oldham are defendants, I will proceed as Commissioner, on Monday, the 13th day of May next, between 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. to sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, a LOT on the S.W. side of Mulberry street, in Lexington, fronting on said street 63 feet more or less, and running back at right angles to 120 feet, and adjoining the lots of James Kelley, John Parker, and Mrs. Edwards.

17-Terms of Sale.—Six months credit, the purchaser to execute bond with approved security, to have the force and effect of a Replevin bond.

H. I. BODLEY, Com'r.

April 25, 1839. 17-1t. 17-Intelligencer insert td.

Venetian Blinds and Mattresses.

I N addition to my CABINET FURNITURE, I am now prepared to fill all orders for VENETIAN BLINDS AND MATTRESSES. Persons wanting articles of this kind will do well to call before they buy elsewhere.

HORACE E. DIMICK.

January 3, 1838 1-tf No. 15, Hunt's Row.

WANTED,

A FEW Thousand Dollars Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee Bank notes—which will be taken at the lowest rates of discount, at the office of D. Bradford, Esq. by WM. R. BRADFORD.

Lexington, April 11, 1839. 15-3t

F. K. HUNT,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, WILL practise in the Courts of Fayette and the W adjourning counties, and in the superior Courts at Frankfort. 17-His Office is on short street—the one lately occupied by Messrs. Woolley & Wickliffe.

Lexington, Feb. 28, 1839—3-3m.

BLUE-LIKE WATER.

T HE first spring arrival of this healthful and delicious water, has just been received, by D. Bradford, No. 28, Main st., and will be sold by the barrel or smaller quantity.

The price for a barrel will be \$4 50, and in every instance \$5 in addition must be deposited until the barrel is returned.

April 4, 1839 14.

STAMMERING.

C. H. CHAPMAN, OF NEW YORK, The Original Inventor of CURING STAMMERING, and all other impediments of Speech, will remain in Lexington for two weeks for the purpose of curing that troublesome malady.

H E guarantees a perfect cure to the most inveterate Stammerer, in a few days. The most skeptical are invited to call at his room, and be satisfied that the most inveterate Stammerer can be perfectly cured in a short time. He will be found at Mrs. Harper's, Main street, two doors from Brown's Inn. Those afflicted would do well to improve this opportunity. There are now persons in this vicinity who have been perfectly cured within the last week.

All expenses will be paid if no cure is effected, and NO CURE NO PAY.

Those who are not able to pay will be cured gratis.

Lexington, April 12, 1839. 16-1t

SPRING AND SUMMER NEW GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

No. 27, West Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky.

J. G. MORRISON

R EPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is receiving and opening at his Store Rooms (one door above Huggins' Corner,) a large and fashionable assortment of

English, French, India & American Merchandise, Embracing every description of Goods suited to this section and the approaching season, and including many scarce and desirable articles, not usually brought to the West, all of which have been selected out of the latest arrivals in the Eastern cities, with care and attention, at unusual low rates, and will be sold upon accomodating terms, either by the quantity or at retail. Purchasers visiting this market, will find it greatly to their advantage to give a call before buying, as I can assure them my assortment is very large and complete, and I am disposed to sell Goods as CHEAP and upon as fair terms as any House in Lexington. Dealers are invited to call and examine for themselves, as I will take great pleasure in shewing my Goods.

In the above will be found a splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and New Style Goods for gentlemen and boys' summer wear. French Painted Linens, Chintz, Embroidered and plain Muslim Delaines, Painted Chalrys, Light Ispahans; Scotch Ingain & Stair Carpeting and Hearth Rugs; Ladies and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gloves, &c.; Elegant French Needlework, Muslim Capes and Collars, New Style Straw Bonnets, French Artificial Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Linen Cambrie and Silk Hankiechiefs.

Good coarse Wool, Jams, Linsey, Socks, Feathers Bacon, &c. taken at the market price for Goods.

J. G. MORRISON.

March 21, 1839—12-2m.

E. Perkins's Tavern,

Corner of Water and Mulberry Streets.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of July, 1839, to the 30th of June, 1842, on the following post routes in Kentucky, will be received at the Department until the 25th day of May next, at 3 o'clock, p.m. to be decided by the 1st day of June next ensuing.

KENTUCKY.

3331. From Burkesville to Monroe, Tenn. 30 miles and back once a week.
Leave Burkesville every Wednesday at 7 a.m., arrive at Monroe same day by 6 p.m.
Leave Monroe every Thursday at 7 a.m., arrive at Burkesville same day by 6 p.m.

Proposals to carry this mail twice a week in stages commencing at Columbia, will also be considered, times of departure and arrival to be stated.

3332. From Columbia, by Alexander Walker's and Joseph Nelson's jr. to Edmonton, 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Columbia every Wednesday at 7 a.m., arrive at Edmonton same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Edmonton every Thursday at 7 a.m., arrive at Columbia same day by 6 p.m.

3333. From Chaplin, by Hobbs' Mill and Paoli, to Maxville, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Chaplin every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Maxville same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Maxville every Monday at 1 p.m., arrive at Chaplin same day by 6 p.m.

3334. From Flag Spring, by Motier and Locust Grove on the Ohio river, to Augusta, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Flag Spring every Thursday at 8 a.m., arrive at Augusta same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Augusta every Friday at 7 a.m., arrive at Flag Spring same day by 4 p.m.

3335. From Greenville, by the mouth of Muddy River, to Morgantown, 35 miles and back once a week.

Leave Greenville every Tuesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Morgantown same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Morgantown every Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Greenville same day by 7 p.m.

3336. From Glasgow to Hartsville, Tenn. 58 miles and back once in two weeks.

Leave Glasgow every other Friday at 5 a.m., arrive at Hartsville next day by 12 m.

Leave Hartsville every other Saturday at 1 p.m., arrive at Glasgow next day by 8 p.m.

3337. From Greensburg to Edmonton, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Greensburg every Thursday at 8 a.m., arrive at Edmonton same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Edmonton every Friday at 7 a.m., arrive at Greensburg same day by 4 p.m.

3338. From Henderson to Carlow, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Henderson every Wednesday at 7 a.m., arrive at Carlow same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Carlow every Thursday at 7 a.m., arrive at Henderson same day by 4 p.m.

Proposals to carry this mail twice a week, in stages will also be considered, times of departure and arrival to be stated.

3339. From Jefferson, by Chaplin and Taylorsville, to Harrodsburg, 55 miles and back once a week.

Leave Jefferson every Tuesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Harrodsburg next day by 12 m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Wednesday at 1 p.m., arrive at Jefferson next day by 7 p.m.

Proposals to carry this mail three times in a week in stages, or in four-hour post coaches, and commencing the route at Louisville, will also be considered; times of departure and arrival to be stated.

3340. From Laurensburg, by Van Buren, to Taylorsville, 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Laurensburg every Thursday at 6 a.m., arrive at Taylorsville same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Taylorsville every Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at Lawrenceburg same day by 5 p.m.

3341. From Little Sandy Saline, by Charles N. Lewis to Blainsville, 25 miles and back once in two weeks.

Leave Little Sandy Saline every other Friday at 9 a.m., arrive at Blainsville same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Blainsville every other Saturday at 6 a.m., arrive at Little Sandy Saline by 3 p.m.

3342. From Monticello to Albany, 35 miles and back once a week.

Leave Monticello every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Albany same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Albany every Tuesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Monticello same day by 7 p.m.

3343. From Monroe, by Salt Works, on Little Barren river, to Edmonton, 22 miles and back once a week.

Leave Monroe every Thursday at 12 m., arrive at Edmonton same day by 8 p.m.

Leave Edmonton every Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at Monroe same day by 2 p.m.

3344. From Newcastle to Wallaceville, 12 miles and back once a week.

Leave Newcastle every Wednesday at 8 a.m., arrive at Wallaceville same day by 12 m.

Leave Wallaceville every Wednesday at 1 p.m., arrive at Newcastle same day by 5 p.m.

3345. From Princeton, by Cold Springs and Monte-zuma, to Providence, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Princeton every Friday at 8 a.m., arrive at Providence same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Providence every Saturday at 6 a.m., arrive at Princeton same day by 3 p.m.

3346. From Princeton, by Millville and Ferry Corner to Canton, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Princeton every Friday at 8 a.m., arrive at Canton same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Canton every Saturday at 6 a.m., arrive at Princeton same day by 3 p.m.

3347. From Paducah to Wadesboro, 35 miles and back once a week.

Leave Paducah every Tuesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Wadesboro same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Wadesboro every Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Paducah same day by 7 p.m.

Proposals to carry the mail tri-weekly, in stages, running through to Paris, Tennessee, will also be considered; times of departure and arrival to be stated.

3348. From Picketon, by the mouth of Pond Creek, to Logan C. H. Va. 79 miles and back once a week.

Leave Picketon every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Logan C. H. next day by 7 p.m.

Leave Logan C. H. every Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Picketon next day by 7 p.m.

3349. From Poplar Flat, Lewis co. to Mount Carmel Fleming co. 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Poplar Flat every Friday at 7 a.m., arrive at Mount Carmel same day by 12 m.

Leave Mount Carmel every Friday at 1 p.m., arrive at Poplar Flat same day by 6 p.m.

3350. From Somerset to Jamestown, on the north side of the Cumberland river, 35 miles and back once a week.

Leave Somerset every Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Jamestown same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Jamestown every Thursday at 6 a.m., arrive at Somerset same day by 7 p.m.

3351. From Springfield, Tenn. to Keysburg, Ky. and Trenton, to Hopkinsville 50 miles and back once a week.

Leave Springfield every Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Hopkinsville next day by 11 a.m.

Leave Hopkinsville every Friday at 1 p.m., arrive at Springfield next day by 7 p.m.

3352. From Stephensport to Boonsport, 18 miles and back once a week.

Leave Stephensport every Friday at 5 a.m., arrive at Boonsport same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Boonsport every Friday at 1 p.m., arrive at Stephensport same day by 7 p.m.

3353. From West Liberty, by Joseph Adkin's, to Little Sandy Saline, 35 miles and back once in two weeks.

Leave West Liberty every other Thursday at 6 a.m., arrive at Little Sandy Saline same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Little Sandy Saline every other Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at West Liberty same day by 7 p.m.

3354. From Williamstown to Warsaw, 23 miles and back once a week.

Leave Williamstown every Monday at 12 m., arrive at Warsaw same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Williamstown every Tuesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Williamstown same day by 7 p.m.

3355. From Witcher's Cross Roads, by Isaac Pipkin's, Reuben Rorke's and Green Cook's, to Tompkinsville, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Witcher's Cross Roads every Saturday at 9 a.m., arrive at Tompkinsville same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Tompkinsville every Sunday at 7 a.m., arrive at Witcher's Cross Roads same day by 4 p.m.

NOTES.

Each route must be bid for separately. The route, the sum, the mode of service, and the resi-

dence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in each bid.

No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form viz:

The undersigned guaranty that if his bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the 1st day of September next, with good and sufficient securities to perform the service proposed.

Dated , 1839."

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guarantors are men of property and able to make good this guarantee.

This guarantee being required by law, no exemption can be allowed in favor of old contractors, railroad companies, or any other companies or persons whatsoever.

The distances, as stated in this advertisement, are believed to be substantially correct; but the bidder will inform himself on that point, as no increased pay will be allowed for any difference when the places are named correctly.

The Postmaster General may alter the schedule, and alter the route, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation for any additional service required, and for any increased speed, when the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary.

He may discontinue the service, or curtail it at a pro rata reduction of pay, whenever he shall consider it expedient to do so, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

He may impose fines for failure to take or deliver a mail, or any part of a mail, at any post office which is or may be established on the route; for refusing or neglecting to perform any other stipulation of this contract; for the suffering the mail to be injured, wet, lost, or destroyed; and may exact a forfeiture of the pay of the trip whenever the trip is lost, or the mail arrives so far behind schedule time as to lose connection with a depending mail.

He may annul the contract for repeated failures to perform any of the stipulations; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required; for violating the Post Office law; for disobeying the instructions of the Department, or assigning a contract without the previous consent of the Postmaster General.

If the contractor shall run a stage or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by the contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, and without increase of compensation.

Contractors on stage and coach routes shall convey, free of charge, all agents of the Department upon exhibition of their credentials; also, mail bags and post office blanks.

The Postmaster General is prohibited, by law, from making contracts for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or promised, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other not to bid for a mail contract.

On post coach and stage routes, where that kind of transportation is sometimes difficult, proposals will be received for carrying the mails on horseback, in wagons, or carts, for a specified number of months, weeks, or days in each year; but no dispensation of post coach or stage service will be tolerated, unless it be stipulated for in the proposals and embraced in the contract.

The proposals should be sent to the Department, sealed, endorsed "Mail proposals in the State of _____," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, S. R. Hobbie.

AMOS KENDALL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, { 4 w

LEXINGTON HOTEL,
(RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY COL. J. KEISER.)

The subscriber having taken the above establishment is prepared to accommodate a large number of Boarders and Travellers. The rooms are being to a considerable extent refined, and several new ones have been added. Every exertion will be made to render this establishment worthy the attention and patronage of the public. The Stables are of the best kind, and will receive particular care and attention.

The notes of good Banks in the Southern States, will be received at par from persons residing in those States.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscribers, for the erection of an Edifice on the grounds of Transylvania University, of the following description:

A BRICK BUILDING,

Three stories high, in front eighty-three feet, and in depth thirty-seven feet, containing twenty-four rooms, fifteen by seventeen feet in the clear, and embracing fire-place and grate; two passages, extending through, eight feet wide, containing two plain stairways, leading to the upper stories; each story to be nine feet in clear, with cellar under the whole. Foundation stone, two feet thick, laid in lime and gravel cement; superstructure of brick, one and a half brick in thickness, laid in lime and sand cement; the outer wall to be of hard brick, laid full joint, suited for painting. The carpenters work to be executed in a plain and substantial manner; joice, three by twelve inches; floors, tongued and grooved; wash-boards, six inches deep; deep sash to contain fifteen lights, of ten by twelve inch glass; paneled doors leading into rooms, out of one and three-fourth inch stud; rafters, three by eight inches at bottom, and three by six inches at top; shingle roof, roof hipped at the ends; outer cornice, freeze and architraves, to surround the entire building, all to be constructed of poplar. Window frames for the upper stories and celars, capitals for the pilasters of cedar; outer doors and frames of walnut; stair steps of ash; gutters on the eves to be of copper; cellar window frames to be filled fourths of an inch round iron bars; the rooms to have two coats of plaster and white wash; passages to be white washed; brick and wood work of the outside, to receive three coats of paint; sash filled with ten by twelve inch window glass; inside wood work to have two coats of paint.

The said building to be completed by the 15th of September next—payment for the same, to be made in three equal payments, of three, six and twelve months after the signing of the contract. The plan of the building is to be shown at the shop of Mr. J. B. Johnson, and any further information may be obtained on personal application to the Committee. Sealed Proposals from those disposed to become contractors for the whole, or any portion of this work, to be deposited in the Lexington Post Office, directed to the subscribers, before the 1st of May next.

Levi Benjamin Gratz, J. B. Johnson, W. M. Brand, Building Committee Trans. Univ.

April 17, 1839. 16 2w

NEW GOODS, FOR RETAIL EXCLUSIVELY, AT HIGGINS, COCHRAN'S & CO.

We are now receiving our SPRING SUPPLIES OF GOODS, selected with great care, by one or more of the firm, from the latest arrivals in the Eastern Markets, comprising

British, French, India and American DRY GOODS,
IN EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE.

Which, for the better accommodation of our friends and customers, have been selected for RETAILING EXCLUSIVELY, and we flatter ourselves we have it in our power to show them more Goods and better style, than we have for the last two years. We will continue to receive

ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK,
Selected by one of our young men, remaining in the Eastern cities, which will enable us to offer equal inducements with any house importing to our market.—Soliciting an early call, we assure them no pains will be spared to accommodate.

OUR stock of CARPETS, MATTING and WALL PAPER is unusually large, and Patterns entirely new. N. B. We will receive COMMON COARSE WOOL in exchange for Goods, or on account.

H. C. & Co.

Lexington, March 7, 1839—10—2m.

FOR SALE.

A BLACK WOMAN, about 35 or 40 years old. She Cooks, Washes, &c.—apply to the Editor of this paper.

Lexington, March 21—12—tf.



TINNING! TINNING!